Employers report a shortage

When surveyed in 2003, 67 percent of Washington employers who recently attempted to hire workers with postsecondary vocational training reported difficulty finding qualified job applicants. This shortage of vocationally trained workers affected over 17,000 employers—more employers than were affected by shortages of other kinds of workers.

Washington employers are expected to need 28,600 new workers in 2007, and 29,700 new workers in 2010 with more than one year and up to, but less than, four years of postsecondary education or training.

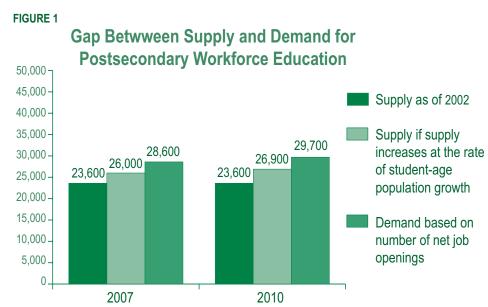
Supply of prepared workers

The supply of postsecondary workforce training that is between one and four years in length consists of community and technical college, private career school, and apprenticeship programs. During the 2001-02 school year, the colleges prepared 17,500 new workers; apprenticeship programs 1,700 workers; and private schools 4,400 workers. This is a total of 23,600 newly prepared workers available to fill job openings requiring more than one, but less than, four years of postsecondary training.

The gap between supply and demand

As shown in Figure 1, if there is no increase in supply from the 2001-02 school year, the supply of newly prepared workers will be 82.5 percent of expected demand in 2007 and 79.5 percent of expected demand in 2010.

If the number of newly prepared workers grows at the same rate as the state's college-age population, the supply will be larger, but still not large enough to close the gap in meeting employer demand.



What is needed to close the gap?

Given a gap of 6,100 workers between the most recent supply and expected demand in 2010, how many more workforce education students are needed to close the gap? The answer is far more than 6,100 students. Since many students leave school early or attend remedial classes, it takes 3.17 full-time equivalent (FTE) students to produce one newly prepared worker.

Figure 2 shows the number of additional student FTEs that are required each year in workforce education between the 2002 and 2010 under different scenarios.

It should be noted that these are the number of community and technical college workforce education student FTEs that are required. Only about half of student FTEs at the colleges are in workforce education. Budget

enhancements for the community and technical colleges, unless earmarked for workforce education, would have to fund about twice as many student FTEs as shown in the figure in order to close the gap.

FIGURE 2

Annual Workforce Student FTE Increases Required Between 2002 and 2010 in Order to Close the Gap Under Different Assumptions

Percent of Gap Closed by 2010	No Efficency Gain	10 Percent Efficiency Gain	
100 percent	2,800 more FTEs	1,900 more FTEs	
75 percent	1,700 more FTEs	1,400 more FTEs	
50 percent	1,400 more FTEs	900 more FTEs	

Vision

Washington's Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board is an active and effective partnership of labor, business, and government leaders guiding the best workforce development system in the world.

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Postsecondary workforce education

The outcomes of workforce education at the community and technical colleges are quite strong. Program completers earn \$22,281 per year (about \$12.80 per hour) by the third quarter after exit. Ninetythree percent of employers who recently hired a workforce education completer are either very or somewhat satisfied with the overall quality of their work.

Outcomes are better than those for similar individuals who did not participate in any workforce education program. Figure 3 shows net impacts for workforce education students over and above outcomes for comparison groups with similar demographic characteristics, work history, and education. The figure shows the results for two parts of workforce education: Job Preparatory Training and Worker Retraining.

The net increase in student earnings over their working lives will generate tax revenues that far exceed the taxpayer cost of the programs. Figure 4 shows that both the Job Preparatory Program and the Worker Retraining Program will generate tax revenues that are about three-and-a-half times the cost of the program.

FIGURE 3

Net Impacts of Community and Technical College Workforce Education

(based on the third year after training)

	Employment Rate	Annual Earnings
JOB PREPARATORY		
All students	+7 percent	+\$4,700
Program completers	+10 percent	+\$6,100
WORKER RETRAINING		
All students	+6 percent	+\$1,700
Program completers	+11 percent	+\$2,200

FIGURE 4

Lifetime Net Benefits and Costs of Workforce Education at Community and Technical Colleges per Student and the Public

	Job Preparatory Training Student	Job Preparatory Training Public	Worker Retraining Student	Worker Retraining Public
Earnings	+\$94,888		+\$51,771	
Fringe benefits	+\$19,253		+\$13,354	
Taxes	-\$24,210	+\$24,210	-\$16,666	+\$16,666
Program cost	-\$3,118	-\$6,916	-\$2,133	-\$4,692

postsecondary **CAREER & TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

- The demand for new workers in Washington with between one and four years of postsecondary education or training is expected to reach 28,600 in 2007 and 29,700 in 2010.
- The current supply coming out of community and technical colleges, private career schools, or apprenticeship programs, however, will only meet 82.5 percent of that demand in 2007 and 79.5 percent in 2010.
- To close the gap completely by 2010, the state will need more than 22,400 additional FTEs.
- Students completing job preparatory training at a community or technical college can expect to earn about \$6,100 more per year than similar individuals who did not receive training.
- Postsecondary workforce education returns solid benefits to employers and students.

128 - 10th Avenue, S.W., P.O. Box 43105 Olympia, Washington 98504-3105 Telephone: 360-753-5662/Fax: 360-586-5862

http://www.wtb.wa.gov E-mail: wtecb@wtb.wa.gov

Postsecondary CTE Works 2004 Customer Satisfaction Survey

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